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THE N EW-YORK TRIBUNE

fornis, 01 egos, and the Saudwich Islands, GREELEY & MELBATH, Publishers

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THER MEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Se Cambria arrived at her wharf yesterday be and three o'clock in the afternoon, bring cities from Liverpool to June 8, from London to #7, and from Paris to June 6. From our files Bitish, French and German papers, we give a itetal of European intelligence, which will be ad to pessens considerable interest.

# ENGLAND. The Greek Question.

Although the Greek question is still unsettled are appears to be little apprehension that the ficility between the several Governments consists will lead to any scrious result.

The Lendon Times, in an editorial of Saturday, as: "It appears that the English Ministry, feel-time that the first property is the semi-hostile attitude forms. It the many first property is the semi-hostile attitude.

inel hard pressed by the semi hostile attitude france; by the energetic remonstrance of other was and by an impending vote of censure in

shouse of Lords, resolved, at any sacratic pairs consistent, to patch op the dispute with sace. Accordingly an acceptance of the terms in had been originally demanded by Gen. Laward upon in London were to be carried into effects far as it might suit the French Government.

Fig. Other to accede to them."

safar as it might suit the French Government a King Otho to accede to them."
It cannot be forgotten that the charge made disat Lord Palmerston by the French Agents is a which no concession can move, for it consisted ady in an impused breach of faith; and we sant learned that the explanation subsequentings has led to any withdrawal of that accusa.

The position of our Ministers has therefore some most extraordinary. They have been aught in the face of Europe with a breach of lim which is inconsistent with their dignity. In-

in which is inconsistent with their dignity. In-sal of relating that charge with the indigna-ta which such an imputation commonly clicits, whereas their tone, as it were, to intreat their occus not to be hard upon them.

The latest advices from Paris leave no reason foots that the reply of Gen. Lamitte will be sat factors, and that diplomatic relations between to two nations will immediately be reestablished."

#### The Caban Expedition.

The news ris Hailiax, by telegraph, from Newski reached England on the arrival of the Nigara at Liverpool, of the invasion of Lopez, and nated considerable sensation in the commercial of political circles. Many were indisposed to risk the fact till the arrival of the Pacitic, which was send to all doubt much the subject. The matter rees the fact till the arrival of the Pacific, which stands to all doubt upon the subject. The matter subrought under the notice of the Government, used both Houses of Parliament. In the Loris isd Landsdowne, in reply to Lord Brougham, expand his belief in the sincere and good faith of substed States Government. He declined to user a question from Lord Stanley, inquiring stateders had been sent to the British West has feet. Lord Brougham was of opinion that cry British crulser was bound to assist the Sank Government in destroying 8,000 execuony British cruiser was bound to assist the Santh Government in destroying 8,000 execra-

The Times has the following article on the sub

The expedition against Cuba has been timed ap-The expedition against Cuba has been timed apparently with a deliberate view to opportunities of seasal promise. The condition of the Island itself, as respects its internal politics and its relations. We the Spanish Government is highly critical, hagh it is by no means certain that the circumsuces alluded to may tell wholly in favor of the ruders. For some time past there has been a maing spirit of discontent, if not disaffection, using the Cubans, and a "party of independence abeen formed, with views sufficiently indicated its desirention. It is said, however, that this is said. to been formed, with views sufficiently indicated its designation. It is said, however, that this try is by no means inclined to American rule, and an it win streamously resist any such violence as at designed by General Lopez and his brigades. Dese settiments, too, are likely to be encouraged the conciliatory conduct of the Spanish Government; for it is understood that Count Mirasol, who ta recently dispatched to Havana, carried with mathemist no concelled many citys in distance. us recently dispatched to Havana, carried with in authority to concede many points in dispute atteen the Court of Madrid and the Colonists so hat common cause may perhaps be made against the hardess. At the same time it is well known its a considerable portion of the population, in adapt it is thought, some of the royal garrisons, tredaposed for open revolt against the constituted mitorities, and the American volunteers, it is said, by for some support upon the sympathy of these stricts." Count Mirasol, however, took a reinsement of nearly 4,000 troops with him from this, and these succours, originally designed to considerable against foreign aggression. In estimating the contingencies of this extraordistend serviceable against foreign aggression.

In estimating the contingencies of this extraordiary enterprise, it must not be forgotten that the
auders, however deficient in other respects, want
as of the qualities of soldiers. They have been
molled simost to a man, from the troops of Gearul Souts army, and it is not denied, even by
has mat inclined to denounce the lawlessness of
as appedition, that if they once succeed in effect
as a tading, they will show a good front against
ary arce likely to oppose them. They anticipate
eng outnumbered, and, in some respects, oversatzed but "with the blood and muscle of the
ham, Coa's revolvers, and the mind of the Reshinan "—we copy from a popular New-York axon, Coa's revolvers, and the mind of the Reshinan — we copy from a popular New-York
pural—they calculate on giving a good account
site Governor General's army. In the event of a
seck, they intend to revire into the mountainous
fatracts of the Island, and await reinforcements
arm sympathizers at home. It is probable, notvithstanding certain remore to the contrary, that
tey are without arillory, but they are provided, it
said, with ammanition sufficient to supply such
patriots" as may join their standard. By what
trans or, on what speculation the considerable
ands requisite for the expedition could have been
the coming, is a question of some interest. It is
all that assignate upon the property of the it and
recent supplies.

It is plate that in the Southern see the suppliers.

sere issued, and sold of a large discount to teal we been supplies.

Les of the plain that in the Southern States of the bean this outrageous a supplies has the good labe of a large part of the population, and that it shewed as a natural seque, of the encountements par lexas and Mexico. The ostensible ground of teals taken by these sympathizers is, that civil tax having broken out in Cuba between the "indendents" and the royalasts, it is competent to the aircraft of any nation to carry their arms to the air one aidear the other, according to their sentie civil were of Spain, and that the pracs has been to regulated in numerous instances by

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X ..... NO 2867.

the Government of the United States. The reader, however, will hardly be prepared for what we must now add—that these arguments have been sctually taken up and defended in the Senate of the United States. When it transpired that orders

for intercepting the expedition had been positively dispatched to be Gull squadron and revenue crui-sers of the States, Mr. Yalee, one of the Senators

sers of the States, Mr. Yulee, one of the Senators from Florida, demanded to know by what right the Executive had taken such measures in violation of the privileges of American citizens, and in prejudice to the freedom of emigration and expatriction. He was conclusively answered by Mr. Webster, who condescended to the exposure of these extravagant pretensions, but the incident is strongly illustrative of the feelings to which we yesterday alluded as at work within the States.

It happens, that in pursuance of stipulations not, perhaps, generally known, the American Government, independently of its natural State duties, is actually under positive obligations to protect and

Spain is entitled to look for protection and redress against all attacks whatever. We do not conceive that the American Government would desire to evade this compact or its obligations, but against such opposition as it is liable to encounter the letter of a treaty would not add much weight to the observe distance of incident

ter of a treaty would not add much weight to the obvious dictates of justice.

The possible contingencies of this expedition are multiplied by the social condition of Caba and its population. The blacks are numerous, restless, and uncertainly disposed. The Spanish Government is said to have more than once held out threats of emancipation against its refractory colonists, and the possibility of a slave insurrection has been repeatedly announced within the last two or three years. Under the circumstances now referred to, the Spanish authorities are perhaps more

red to, the Spanish authorities are parhaps more likely than the American invaders to appeal to the slave population for sid, but if such a measure is once ventured upon, it is impossible to say where the consequences will stop. Cuba may perhaps become a second Hayti, and our West Indian questions of the consequences will stop.

tion may assume a different aspect through this extraordinary act of American brigandage. On the other hand, consideration of a kindred nature will

complete the results of even a successful descent.
Setting aside the questions of right and justice, it
is perfectly certain that the strongest section of
the Union will never permit the annexation of Cuba
on terms perpetuating the institution of Slavery,
and equally certain that without the maintenance
of such institutions the Meland would be of no value.

and equally certain that without the maintenance of such institutions the Island would be of no value whatever. The manner in which this slave question is meessantly obtrading itself upon every discussion connected with the paace, prosperity, and even the ambition of the American Union, is one of the most remarkable features in the politics of the Western World.

We shall not be long without intelligence of the "crusaders," as the American journals, in all respect and seriousness, term this band of buccaniers. If the Spaniards keep to their fortified places, and content themselves with intercepting the supplies and communications of the invaders, they will probably find an effective silv in the faver which

and communications of the invaders, they will pro-bably find an effective ally in the fever which is now desolating the coast of that Island, and their naval ferce must be sufficient to sweep the seas, even without the cooperation of the United States squadron. Perhaps a salutary example may be furnished by the fate of the expedition, and greatly is some such lesson to be desired, for the fact that 10.000 trained and resolute men can be raised in a

is some such lesson to be dealed in a country without the knowledge of its Government, and conducted across the seas against the possessions of a foreign State in pursuit either of private pillage or adventure, is not calculated to assure those who think that wars are past, and who

speak of hoatile descents and invasions as contin-gencies which it is absurd to anticipate in a com-munity of liberal and enlightened nations.

The Exhibition of 1851.

Considerable progress has been made in the pre-parations for submitting to public competition the design for the vest building that will be required to carry out this undertaking on a scale commensu-rate with the dignity of the nation.

We have reason to believe that the following in-formation on the subject will be found to be sub-

stantially correct:
The building will be about 2,300 feet long, rather

more than 400 feet across, and the roofed area will probably extend to about 200,000 square feet, or up-

ward of 20 acres.

In the center of the south front, opposite Prince's Gate, will be placed the principal entrance and offices. There will be three other great entrances the principal entrances are the principal entrances.

Gangways, 48 feet wide, clear and uninterrupte

Gangways, 48 feet wide, clear and uninterrupted, excepting by seats, will connect the entrances, and at the intersection of these main lines it is proposed to form a grand circular hall for sculpture, 200 feet in diameter. Considerable spaces surrounding the old trees (which must be carefully preserved) will be fitted up with refreshment rooms, surrounding ornamental gardens with fountains. Ac.

The vast area, destined to be filled with the products of all climes, will be covered with a remarkably simple iron roofing, of 48 feet span, running from end to end of the building, supported by hollow iron columns, resting on brick piers, and covered very probably with boarding and slate.

The extent of the roof covering the main avenue

The extent of the roof covering the main avenue will be 96 feet. The lowest line of the main roof-ing will be 24 feet high, and the clear hight of the central gangway will be about 50 feet. The floor

will, for by far the greater portion of the area, be formed of boarding laid on joists and sleeper walls. The external enclosures will in all cases be con-structed of brick. The light will be principally de-

rived from skylights.

The central hall will be a polygon of 16 sides,

four of which will open into gardens reserved around it. Its main walls will be of brick, and about 60 feet high. The covering of this splendid apart-ment will be of iron, and probably conical.

Baron Brunnow's Interpretation of the Ex-

land.

At the entertainment given by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Holderness House, on Wednesday evening, onthe health of the Emperor of Russia being proposed, Baron Brunnow said Lord Londonderry had only rendered him justice when he said that his endeavors had been constantly devoted to the preservation of a good understanding between the governments of England and Russia, believing, as he did, that this was essential for the preservation of the friendly aliances of Europe generally. This

of the friendly aliances of Europe generally. This conviction was founded not only upon the mutual interest of both countries, but upon the recollection of former years, when both governments and both natious, on the field of battle as well as in the connell of State, were united in one bond of wine for the

cil of State, were united in one bond of union for the recatablishment of the peace of Europe.

The Protectionists have been holding a meeting at Liverpool which was attended by the bulk of the country party, and is said to have been the

the country party, and is said to have been the greatest political display that has been witnessed in England for some time.

In an article defining the details of the tables of the Board of Trade for the three last mouths, the European Times says: "Upon a general review of the present accounts we cannot but feel more and more assured of the satisfactory state of our commercial system. The springs of industry are new fully in motion throughout the country, and can only be checked by the curtailed want of supply of the raw material from abroad. By the return of wages from the manufactoring districts arising out of the factory labor question, it is admitted that the value of labor has decreased, but by no means commensurate with the great decline

mitted that the value of labor has decreased, but by no means commensurate with the great decline in the cost of living which has taken place since 1846. Upon every view, therefore, of the above tablar statement, they may be pronounced highly

it appeared that the largest importation of Whest and Flour this year into Oreat Britain, has been from France. The quantity from the United States is comparatively small.

NEW-YORK, MONDA Y JUNE 24, 1850.

In Ireland, the agitation for tenant rights of a fixation of tenure to the agricultural population, is sat gaining ground. Ministers of every creed, and eliticisms of every grade, are said to be united to orward the movement.
One hundred Hungarian refugees have landed

at Southsmpton, at Malta; Count and Countess Dembinski were among them. It was stated in the Liverpool papers that the

It was stated in the Liverpool papers that the Pacific encountered heavy head winds on her passage, and that she proved herself in every respect a very superior vesael. The passengers speak of her in the highest terms of praise, in which Capt. Nye and his assistants come in for a full share of commendation. She was to have sailed last Wednesday for New York.

Jenny Lind has entered into an engagement to the concerts in Speckholm previous to her

Jemy Lind has entered into an engagement of give six concerts in Stockhelm previous to her leaving Europe for the New World.

The Morning Chronicle, of Wednesday, mentions that the poet laureateship has been tendered to Mr. Rogers, but that the venerable author of the "Pleasures of Memory" declined the honor on account of his creat are.

ment, independently of its natural State duties, is actually under positive obligations to protect and guarantee the Crown of Spain in the undisturbed possession of Cuba. As long ago as General Jackson's presidency, it was agreed between the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid, in furtherance of that policy which excluded European powers from any extension of their settlements in the Western World, that if Spain would undertakenever to make voluntary cession of the Island in question to any one of the States of Europe, the United States would guarantee the Spanish Crown in the peaceful possession of the dependency to the utmost of their power; so that at this moment the very country from which the invaders have sailed is that to which Spain is entitled to look for protection and redress count of his great age.

The University of Oxford has conferred the hos-orary degree of D.C.D. on Lord Gough and Major Edwardes.

#### FRANCE

The Electoral Law.

The Electoral Law was passed on the 31st May by 433 to 241. The President promulated the bill as the law of France on Monday. The preparations of Government in anticipation of a revolt appear to have been superfluous, as the opposition seemed to be disposed to let the whole affair pass over quietly, at least for the present. The Socialist journals deal with the Government contemptuously, ironically congratulatorily on a triumphuterly ineffectual. On the other side the journals are urging the President to proceed with vigor in terly ineffectual. On the other sine the journals are urging the President to proceed with vigor in the work of coercion. Paris is filled with an unusual number of foreigners, and the shop keepers are said to be reaping a golden harvest.

A bill has been laid before the Assembly by the

A till has been lind before the Assembly by the Finance Minister for increasing the President's salary from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 francs. All accounts agree in representing Louis Napoleon as suffering from pecuniary embarrassments.

#### Increase of the President's Salery.

The bill for the increased allowance of the Presi-The bill for the increased allowance of the Fresident of the Republic has attracted much attention.

The 3.000,000f. demanded will be on account of frais de representation, as the regular salary is fixed by the Constitution at 600,000f. The expenses of a person in the position of Louis Napoleon must be very great. His name is expected to appear at the head of every work of beneficence, and the applications to him for aid are most numerous and incessant. He must receive and do the honors of his house to the representatives of foreign states, and his example encourages the manufactures of the capital in which he resides. The 62d Article of the Constitution says: "He (the President of the Hepublic) is lodged at the expense of the Republic, and he receives an allowance (traitement) of 600,000 francs a year." To the word traitement of 600,000 francs a year." To the word traitement of fixed, that is. But circumstances may occur to render necessary an increase by means of supplementary credits for extraordinary expenses, and cost of receptions, &c. The contrary would be a niggardliness by no means characteristic of Frenchmen, either in the interests of commerce or of industry in objects of luxury. I remember to have dent of the Republic has attracted much attention men, either in the interests of commerce or of in-dustry in objects of luxury. I remember to have said in the first days of the Revolution of 1830— When Fabricius eat his vegetables in a wooden platter, it was because there were at that time no porcelain manufactures.

Reconcillation of the Bourbons. Reconcillation of the Bourbous.

M. Thiers is said to be laboring to effect a reconciliation between the Elder and Younger branches of the Bourbon family. Every member of the lamily of Louis Philippe, except the Duchess D'Orleans, is said to be desirous of a reconciliation. It is expected that M. Thiers possesses sufficient influence with the Duchess to overcome her struptes, and he is reported to be about to visit England for this purpose. The Gazette D'France, the great Legitimist journal, is openly bidding for popularity for Henry V. and promises that he will restore universal suffrage.

### Prosecution of Editors.

M. Garantie, the responsible editor of the Re-publican Democrate of the Moselle, has been tried before the Court of Assizes of Metz, for publishing a protest against the Electoral Reform Bill, in which it was declared that such members of the which it was declared that such members of the Legislative Assembly as did not oppose that measure should be considered as having given in their resignation. He was condemned to four months' imprisonment and 2,000 france fine. Likewise has been tried before the same court, M. Blanc, responsible editor of the Courrier de la Moselle, for publishing a protest of a some what similar character. M. Blanc in his defense declared himself altogether opposed to Socialism, and admitted that the language used was too strong. He was sentenced to a

gge used was too strong. He was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine. M. Emilie de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, and M. Plon, printer of the journal, have appeared before M. Pion printer of the journal, have appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, to answer the charge of having distributed, without the name of the printer, and without previously making the deposit required by law, copies of the petition drawn up by the former against the bill on electoral reform. M. de Girardin denied that he had anything to do with the act complained of, and M. Rouy, manager of the Presse, took the responsibility of it on himself, but said that he was not aware that the formalities in question were required for an article printed in the journal as the petition had been. As for Mr. Plon, he represented that though the Presse is printed in his name, it is not printed at his office or with his types; and be said that he was not aware that any offense had been committed until he had received the summons to appear before the tribunal; he, however, declared that he had resolved not to allow his name in future to be had resolved not to allow his name in future to be used as the printer of the Presse. After hearing the pleadings of counsel, and some observations of M. E. de Girardio, the tribunal postponed judgment

The judgment of the court has since been de "The judgment of the court has since been de livered. M. Girardin was acquitted; but the printer M. Pien, was fined 3,000f. and costs. The public prosecutor has been allowed to reserve his right to proceed against one of the parties for keeping a clandestine press, the new printer not having taken out any license.

M. Guillon, the publisher of the Democratic Paraflage, supeared vesterday before the Court of Assertings.

fique, appeared yesterday before the Court of As ize to take his trial for another seditious article.—
le was found guilty by the jury, and the court sen He was found guity by the jury, and the courtsentenced him to eight months' imprisonment and 3,000; fine. It was ordered, beside, that the publication of the journal should be suspended for three months, but this was unnecessary, as it had ceased to exist. M. Proudhon was also to have taken his trial, but, on his application for delay, in order that he may confer with his counsel, the affair was postponed this the next session of the assizes.

### Socialist Committee.

The permanent Committee or conclave of the Socialists has lately met with the object of deliberating on the present state and prospects of the party, and also of conferring with the provincial delegates on the same important point. One of the first acts, however, if not the first, was the expulsion from the conclave of the man of the Voix due list acts, however, if not the list, was the expulsion from the conclave of the men of the Voix du Peuple, and of another individual who held high office with the Provisional Government after February. The motives alleged for this expulsion were, that the persons so stigmatized were nothing more than idle good-for-nothing dreamers—the Voix du Peuple being, rather punningly, pronounced Vox et printeres whill—and were always found wanting when the decisive moment for action came. It was also considered that their theories had inflicted much higher or the came. The concame. It was also considered that their theories had inflicted much injury on the cause. The coaclave agrees with Demosthenes in his definition of effective eloquence, and action, action, action, must now be the watchword. Whoever is not prepared to run all risks to realize that definitions incurs the pain of excommunication not prepared to run all risks to realize that definitions incurs the pain of excommunication from the Socialist communion. To promote the cause two new journals are about to be started—one of them, however, being in reality a resuscitation of the Four du Peuple, and with a different direction. They are to be entitled Le Reveil du Peuple and La Montagne. These journals discard all theoretical disquisitions, boldly avow themselves as revolutionary in the broadest sense of the term, and will advocate, without hesitation or fear, the and will advocate, without hesitation or fear, the necessity of another Revolution. It may, however, he very safely predicted that, under such circumstances, and with such a programme, the existence of these two organs of Social Democracy is not destined to any very great duration. M. Michel de Bourges is understood to have consented to accept the leadership of the Mountain in the Assembly. He is a poor substitute for Ledru-Rollin.

#### Miscellancous.

A separation has been talked of between the two fractions of the Mountain, which go by the de-signation of the Old Mountain, consisting of men who found their principles in the Jacobinism of men first revolution, and the Young Mountain, who are under the guidance of MM. Vidal and De Flotte, and show a disposition to merge in the Cavaignac

and Lemartine party.

A Committee of the Assembly has under consideration the memorial for removing the seat of Government from Paris.

M. Lamartine is about to proceed to his estate in

Smyrna.
It is stated that Mazzini, with ten other Italian It is stated that Mazzini, with ten other Italian refugers, passed through Paris a few days ago, on their way to London. Their departure from Switzerland has been occasioned, it is thought, by the reaction that would appear to have set in even in some of the most democratic cantons.

The Moniterr announces that the Minister at Was in order to avoid the necessity of applying

War, in order to avoid the necessity of applying for supplementary credits has ordered that the soldiers entitled to their discharge during the present year shall be placed in the reserve, and that leave of absence, moreover, shall be granted to the married men of the class of 1844, who are the chief

support of their families.

The Mayor of Bleneau, department of the Yonne,

of joigny for having circulated Socialist writings.

The Constitutionnel states that the military vote for the election of the Bas Rhin are—for M. Mille for the election of the Bas Rhin are—for M. Miller, candidate of the part of order, 26; for M. Emile Girardin, the Socialist candidate, 4. The number entitled to vote is 31. It is announced that the President of the Republic will review the troops of the garrison in the Champ de Mars on Friday, the 7th.

the 7th.

It is supposed that the government will make a cabinet question of the new bill for increasing the President's salary.

The election of the Lower Rhine will take place on the 9th of June, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Conservative party to procure its postponement, in order to supersede the old electoral lists by the new.

The Moniteur contains a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of departments, with

of the Interior to the prefects of departments, with instructions as to the application of the new elec-

toral law.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in publishing the arrangements concluded for the French portion of the Great Industrial Exhibition in England, expresses the hope that France will respond worthly to the appeal of her neighbors, and make a judicious selection from the 180 mil-lions of products which her Agriculture and Comlions of products which her Agriculture and Com-merce deliver yearly to England. The articles in-dicated fall chiefly under the heads of luxury and

taste.

The President of the Republic gave a grand dinner on Monday to the Minister of War, General Changarnier, and the Colonels of the Army of Paris.

M. Léon Talva, Commandant of the National Guard of Tatville, in the Department of the Seine Inferieure, has been suspended from the exercise of his functions by a decree of the President of the Republic.

Republic.

A letter from Toulon of the 31st ult. states that

A letter from Toulon of the 31st ult. states that the Commission appointed by the Legislative Assembly to inquire into the naval administration of that town having concluded their labors, M. Dufaure, the President had left for Paris.

A letter from Dreux states that all the crops of every description in that neighborhood have been destroyed by a hall storm. The hall-stones were as large as pigeon's eggs.

The Dix Decembre asserts that the Government hold in their sends the details of a conspiracy of the most horrible pature, the explosion of which is only provented by the watchfulness of M. Carlier and General Changarnier, and the fears of the conspirators at the preparations made for their suppression.

Pression.

The Presse contains a long address from M. E.

de Girardin to the electors of Bas Rhin. He will accept the mission proposed to him of representing that department, provided the electors do not se-lect a better man, in which case he will bow to their If M. de Girardin be sentenced to imprisonmen

in consequence of the flaw which the Government have discovered, and for which he is now under prosecution, previous to his being returned for the Bas Rhin, his election will be invalidated by the

National Assembly.

The Mondeur has published the new electoral law, with the signature of the President of the Republic, thus giving the official promulgation which for laws of d'urgence must take place within three days. Louis Napoleon is said to have expressed his satisfaction at the result of the discussion on his satisfaction at the result of the discussion or the bill, using these words "Ils ent passé mon pro

Now that the Electoral bill has been adopted by

Now that the Electoral bill has been adopted by the Assembly it is discovered that the election of the Provincial Mayors, and other municipal authorities, must take place upon the principle of universal suffrage, unless a supplementary bill be passed to alter the present system of nomination, which it is expected will shortly be done to cure this defect. The Cabinet had determined on the essential points of the repressive measures against the press. The chief of them were expected to be a reestablishment of the system of deposit or caution money, suspension of the license of printers and publishers, and refessal of conveyance by the post.

A native of the United States, named Henry Walter, who was accused some time ago of high treason, for particiption in the insurrection of Baden, but released out of regard to his Government, was arrested a few days back at Strasburg, where he gained his living by giving lessons, and it was ordered that he should be conducted in the custody of the gendarmerie to Havre, there to be embarked for the United States. The cause of this arrest is of the gendarmerie to Havre, there to be embarked for the United States. The cause of this arrest is

### ITALY.

The Pope has published an address and explanation of the starting events of his reign, and commenting on the siliars of the Roman Catholic world. He especially stigmatises the presecution of the Archbishop of Turin by the Piedmontess Government. The houses of English residents and others are being closely sacroned for Bibles not even excepting the British Cousti's.

The British Consul has hitherto received no answer from the Pagal Government with respect to the violation of his chancellor's residence, and therefore prudently waits for instructions from Lord Palmerston before proceeding further. Signor Bonfigli has been examined, and honorably exonerated from every charge; his books and albums have been restored to him, minus four or five English prints and caricatures, which were supposed to allude to the Pope, Radetaki, and other magnates of the same school. Messrs. Sartori and Saulini have also had nothing brought against them, and altogether the quadruple search has produced no evidence whatever. A search was made in Cernachi's room some days previous to his leaving the Castle of St. Angelo. He told the police-officer that he knew very woil what he came for. "You expected to find papers in my possession, and you were right; there they are," added he, pointing to a little heap of ashes on the floor, "I have prepared them all for you." The officer, surprised and disconcerted, asked what he meant. "I mean," replied Cernuschi, "that our police is better than yours, and that I was informed of your intended visit in time to destroy my papers."

The Pope has declined granting a second andience to Dr. Townsend, who had returned to Naples on purpose.

ples on purpose.

No changes have yet taken place in the ministry although Monsigner Rufini is spoken of for the In terior, and Monsigner Pentini for the Finances; the latter, and Monaignor Pentini for the Finances; the latter, although an honorable man, would not be well adapted for such a post unless he manages public affairs better than private ones, for he has not through a large fortune of his own. Cardinals Amst, Marini, and Della Genga proposed lately to relieve the State purse by giving up the piatto, or callery of four thousand dollars a year, which most of the Italian Cardinals are paid by the Roman Government, and to provide a fund for the same out of the Church Property, but the plan was coldly received by the other members of the Sacred CulPRICE TWO CENTS.

#### lege, who wisely doem a bird in the hand worth two in the bush. Financial Difficulties.

The financial difficulties of the Roman Govern-ment continue to form a question of most vital im-portance, and a thousand alarming rumors circulate with respect to the mode in which it intends to get with respect to the mode in which it intends to get rid of the plague of a paper currency. Reductions of 15, 35, and 50 per cent on the value of notes are talked of, and even arbitrary abolition darkly hinted at; but these reports are generally stributed to the money-changers, who hope thereby to raise the price of specie to a still more exorbitant rate than at present. So much uneasiness was excited amidst the commercial classes that a deputation waited upon his holiness yesterday, to learn his sovereign determination upon the question; but no positive reply appears to have been given as yet. The best plan hitherto brought undercontemplation is that of abolishing all the smaller notes, and supplying their place with cash, for which operation \$500.000 in the Depositeria, and \$800.000 more in the Mint, would probably suffice. The operation \$500,000 in the Depositeria, and \$500,000 more in the Mint, would probably suffice. The fifty and hundred dollar notes would continue to be legal tender, but would come into favor by enjoying an interest of 5 per cent personnum, payable by the government to the holders every six months, the shares in the funds. The Cavalier Feele has presented the Pone with his plan for a feet of the continue of the funds. like shares in the funds. The Cavalier Feole has presented the Pope with his plan for a loan, in immination of the Austrian system in Lombardy; voluntary, if accepted as such by the people, and forced if force is necessary to raise it. This forforn hope will probably have to be tried ere long, so that the self same measures which brought the Republican Government into disrepute will increase the present one's unpopularity among its quondam supporters.

For several days a plan has been spoken of for dividing the State of the Church into four departments. The Legations would form one, with Bologna for capital. Ancona will be the chief town of the second, comprehending the Marches. Division of the Roman States. the second, comprehending the Marches; the third would be composed of Umbria, Patrimonia, and Sawould be composed of Umbria, Patrimonia, and Sabina, having Perona for its chief town; and Rome would be the center of the fourth, compreheading all the countries as far as the frontiers of Naples. There would be placed at the head of each department a Cardinal Legate à lattere, with exteasive powers. Each Cardinal would have at his orders a body of 1,250 veiltes, commanded by a Colonel. The political force would be thus raised to 5,000 men. It is Gen. Oudinot who, it is said, gave the wise counsel to augment that part of the public force, which is in fact the most necessary in a state like the Roman one, which will not often have occasion to wage war, unless we see back again the the fine times of the Mazzinian Republic and its warlike exploits. warlike exploits.

#### GERMANY. German Politics. Correspondence of The Tribune. BREMEN, Tuesday, May 28, 1850.

Political matters in Germany are at present, if

anything, worse than previous to 1848. The people in general have fallen as regards such, into a com plete lethergic state, and despotism is playing more pranks than heretofore. Matters and things since the aforesaid period, have got from deep tragedy to broad farce. Tragedy, in the fighting at the different capitals in 1848; genteel comedy, the Frankfort Assembly; farce, the Assembly at Erfort, and broad farce that of a meeting lately at Berlin, (with the exception of the four Kings,) of nearly all the reigning Dukes and Princes; ostensibly to consult about what should be done for the interest of the people, but no doubt entirely for their own ; (and which has, in the last few days, in some measure come to light,) in the doing of which, however, they got to reproaching each other—the Duke of Hesse-Cassel—the worst character among Duke of Hesse-Cassel—the worst character among them—and whose grandiather sold his subjects to fight sysinat us, reproaching the Dake of Oldenburg with going in favor of the people too far (!) "left," and the latter retorting by telling him he went further "right" than any konest man would do who meant well to the country. The proverb says "when thieves quarrel, honest men may expect to get their own." I hope the people may find it verified; but for the present, unless they have the courage to stand up again and fight for their rights, there is every appearance of their getting nothing but the old. "Bandestag!" (German Confederation at Frankfort, previous to 1848.) with ting nothing but the oid "Buncestag: (German Confederation at Frankfort, previous to 1848,) with either Austria or Russia at its head, for which each is at present striving, and apparently those two, each at the head of their party, will actually go to loggerheads.

#### AUSTRIA The Finnness. Baron Krauss, the Ministhr of Finance, is in a

most unenviable position. The melancholy condi-tion of the finances of the Empire, and the impos-sibility of improving them while an army is retain-ed which is more expensive than the annual ined which is more expensive than the annual income, are difficulties large enough for any minister to contend with. In his case, however, this is not all. Hardly has he recovered from the shock caused by the publicly expressed determination of certain English merchants no longer to accept Austrian bills, when the merchants and bankers of Tricste, the largest, and in fact the only maritime city of importance in the Empire, taking advantage of the Emperor's recent visit, send a deputation to his Majesty to request his most particular attention to the miserable and discreditable situation of the finances of the country, which they partly attribute to the mismanagement of the present minister.—This blow was still insufficient to shake him in his ministerial chair; it remains to be seen whether This blow was still insufficient to shake him in his ministerial chair; it remains to be seen whether another still more recent, and coming from a more powerful quarter, will have a greater effect. The bishops have forwarded a memorial to the Government respecting the management of the funds belonging to the church, in which they complain that their property has been invested in ablic securities instead of mortgages on land, which they declare to be much safer, and after sketching briefly their views of the present position of the figures. their views of the present position of the finances, they express a fear that the public securities may perhaps receive severer blows than was the case in 1811. The amount of money belonging to the church, administered by the Minister of Finance, is amout ninety millions of florins.

### Devotion at the Court.

Devotion at the Court.

The court is becoming remarkable for the extraordinarily close observance of the rites of the Catholic church: it exceeds even the bigoted practices
which prevailed under the late emperors, Francis
and Ferdinand. The palace of Schönbrunn, where
the court now resides, is daily crowded with
priests, monks, and ecclesiastics of all hinds. Four
masses are read daily: and on Sundays the devotion of the imperial family is displayed by its attendance at double that number. One might fancy
oneself transported to the court of the Spanish
kings in the Escurial. The Grand Duke of Tuscany
who is here on a visit to his imperial relatives, no who is here on a visit to his imperial relatives, no sconer arrived than he hurried to hear mass in one of the city churches.

### Restrictions on the Press.

The Government are not satisfied with having suppressed the Freedom of the Press in all the large towns of the Empire, by placing them in a state of siege, for they are now adopting all the measures in their power for preventing the appearance of all books or pamphlets which would cast the slightest blame on the Government. For this purpose the Minister of the Interior a day or two ago caused to be purchased from a literary man purpose the himseet of the historia and several ago caused to be purchased from a literary man bere, a collection of placards and official documents issued during the year 1848, which were intended for publication. The publication of such a collection would naturally have displayed a glaring contrast between the words and acts of several members of the Government then and now, and of none trast between the words and sets of several members of the Government then and now; and of none more so, perhaps, than of Dr. Bach; he has shere-fore devoted no less a sum thrn 1,000 florins from the secret service money at his disposal, to prevent the appearance of this work, by parchasing the copy. The secret service money would, I should think, not suffice to meet the demands on it if the Minister of the Interior were to make this case a rule. There are plenty of material and plenty of workmen willing to work for such munificent payment: 1,000 floring are about £160.

Misceliancous.

Kossuth's children left Peath by steamer on the
26th inst for Kutayeb, in Asia Minor, where their
parents are. They were accompanied to the quay

by a crowd of persons, who bade them farewell in the most touching manner.

The latest advices from Vienna give assurance that there is not the slightest prospect of a rupture between Austria and Prussia. The Emperor of Russia has declined to mediate between them.

It is said that the Czar will visit Vienna after the conference which is being held at Warsaw. There is an accumulation of Danish orces on the Schleswig frontier and that complicated question appears as far from adjustment as ever.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will henor the Court of Vienna by a visit on the termination of the conference in Warsaw. There is no truth in the report that the Emperor of Austria is about to proceed to Warsaw and afterward to Hanover.

The King is rapidly recovering. The contest of the Germans for free trade and unity proceeds with hat little prospect of a speedy and successful issue. Vast warlike preparations are said to be in pro-gress, but they are supposed to have reference more to international than to external defense.

The White Lady.

There was a ramor circulated some time ago that the "White Lady" had been seen in the Schloss at Berlin! The late attempt on the Kime's life, from which His Majesty so narrowly excappet, has given even this absurdity a place among the discussions of the press on the deed. Like the "Black Friar" of Newstead, sung it not seen, by Lord Byror, the "White Lady" is said to walk the palace whenever anythine special is about to happen to the family of the Hoheazollerns.

"When an helr is born, She is besend to mourn; And when ought is to befall To that ancient line, in the pale moonshine Her shadow file by the wall."

So says the tradition; scandal asserts that the disguise of the "White Lady" has been more than once assumed for very earthly purposes, and the dramstist Gutzkow has adopted the expedient to work out the denoument of his comedy, Lord und Schwert. However this may be, the papers state that a formal inquiry has been instituted into the lady's last appearance, for what purpose is not known, as the spirit, as usual, did not give any information likely to be useful to the authorities, and they must be lackier than they generally are if they collect anything from the evidence likely to be no.

formation likely to be useful to the authorities, and they must be luckier than they generally are if they collect anything from the evidence likely to be produced as to the fact. It is only mentioned as the first instance in which a legal inquiry, in modern practice, has been extended beyond the things of this world. The legand is a favorite one with the Berliners, among whom it may be observed, in passing, there is a good average amount of superstition and creduity. We have new religious about once a month; there were almost riots last year round the house of a wonderful child, who wrought miracles; herb doctors advertise that the moon is in the favorable quarter for swallowing their compounds; dream books sell well; old women are frequently being taken up for fortune telling with cards; the papers described only a few days since a man who being taken up for fortune teiling with eards; the papers described eniy a few days since a man who has made a handsome fortune as a consulting conjuror without once falling into the hands of the police, which speaks volumes for his tact, but he saw none but "respectable and educated" people! If details could be gone into, some strange facts of this kind could be catalogued against the "city of intelligence".

#### Miscellaneons.

The Conference of Preachers of the Pressian Church had voted an address of congratulation and support to the Bishop of Exeter for his conduct in

support to the Bishop of Exeter for his conduct in the Gorham case.

The retirement of the Holstein Minister of Foreign Affairs had been followed by other changes in the Government of the Duchies. [The Times. Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, ex-President of the Constituent Assembly at Rome, arrived in Berlin on the 30th ult.

The Deutsche Reform publishes, as a literary curiosity, a selection from the small cheap journals which sprang into existence after the revolution at Berlin and Vienna; not more than three or four of which now exist. The names of some are curious. The Hornet, Wasp, Gadfly, Torch, Taper, Jet of Gas, Ever-burning Lamp, Lautern, Sonifers, Sprieker, Berlin Widemouth, Dat's Music, Street Journal, Tower of Fools, Barricade Journal, Traveling Devil, Devil United, Church Devil, and Davil Revolutionary. These, together with an almost Revolutionary. These, together with an almost infinite number of untranslatable names, consti-tuted the intellectual food with which the minds of

the people were for months supplied.

An immense number of addresses to the King, congratulating him on his late escape, had been sent in from the pro-

By the upretting of a barge on the Wesel, nearly 100 persons, forming part of a religious procession to the convent near Neumark, had been drowned; the greater part of the pitgrims were

RUSSIA.

Visit of the Emperor at Warsaw.

The Emperor of Russia arrived in Warsaw on the 24th ult, from St. Petersburg, direct, not having stopped, as it was reported he would do, to inspect some bodies of troops stationed on the road. He was accompanied by Generals Orloff, Adlerberg, Lutkowski, and Benkendorf. The Prince of Warsaw (Paskiewitch) met the Czar at Iwangorod. On the evening of his arrival the city was brilliantly illumisated, and the intelligence of the Emperor in the capital was immediately dispatched by estafette to all parts of the kingdom. On the morning of the 25th a grand mass was performed

ed by estafette to all parts of the kingdom. On the morning of the 25th a grand mass was performed in the Russian Cathedral, at which all the civil and military authorities of the city were present. On the 28th a grand review was held on the plain of Powonic before the Emporor, the Hereditary Prince, the Prince of Prussia, and Prince Frederic Charles, to whom the Czar has given a regiment of dragoons. The Emperor and his illustrious guests went after the review by railway to Skiermewice, where they were entertained at a brilliant banquet. In the evening the palace, the gardens, and the railway station were splendidly illuminated; an immense crowd of spectators had arrived from Warsaw, and the return trains to the city were running till 4 o'clock in the morning. On the 1st inst, His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia left Warsaw for St. Petersburg, on a visit to the Empress; he was to remain about eight days, and then return to Coblentz.

The German journals contain ramors of a revolutioner agitation having been manifested in St.

then return to Coblentz.

The German journals contain rumors of a revolutionary agitation having been manifested in St. Petersburg and Moscow, especially in the upper schools and among the students. The immediate consequence of it has been an imperial decree, prohibiting the natives of Poland from entering the high schools of the two Russian capitals and Dorhigh schools of the two Russian capitals and Dor-pat. It was even reported that these three estab-lishments would be suppressed. Another confisca-tion of the estates of a political criminal had been published in Poland, but it was distinguished from former political acts of the same kind by a notice to the creditors of the late proprietor to send in their claims on him. Till now the practice has been to collect all debts due to the pissessor of the confiscated property for the benefit of the Governbeen to collect all decis due to the Govern-confiscated property for the benefit of the Govern-ment, but all demands of his creditors were reject-ed. The system has been very injurious to public credit in Poland, and it is believed that from con-sideration of its mischievous effects it has been

During the stay of the Emperor at Warsaw all the regulations of the police are enforced with the utmost severily.

# Dissolution of the Chambers.

Dissolution of the Chambers.

The Chambers were dissolved by Royal decree on the 1st inst. The cause of the measure is the growing opposition of the Second Chamber to the policy of the Government on the German question. After several discussions the Minister of Foreign Afters had declared to the committee of the House expressly appointed to consider all motions and amendments on the German unity, that the Cabinet considered that "the plenary assembly of Frankfort was summoned and entitled to establish a new organ of the Confederation, and to undertake a revision of its constitution. In case, however, this Congress should be attended by no rever, this Congress should be attended by no rever, this Congress should be attended by no rever, this Congress should be attended by no rejections to giving up this eventuality or declaring jections to giving up this eventuality or declaring jections to giving up this eventuality or declaring it to be contrary to international law. The Government also scrapled to give any decided declaration as to the assent of the Chambers to the resolutions, as to the assent of the Chambers to the resolutions of the so-restored Confederation." The possibility of the refusal to admit that its resolutions, if restored, would require the assent of the Saxoa, the German Opposition to a more decided, course that it had previously taken. The above declaration was followed, on the 25th ultima, by the formal and definitive secasion of Saxony from the Prassinn Bund, the step being taken exactly one day before the amiversary of the signing of

# SEE EIGHTB PAGE. AL